

Arena Production "Thunder Rock" Opens Five Night Run

Laval University Receives Visitors in Royal Manner

Local Students Kept Busy On Tour

By LEN HARBOUR

Last Friday 70 McGillians left from Windsor station for Quebec city, to spend three days as guests of the students of Laval University. For the members of the Red and White Revue and the McGill Choral Society who were fortunate enough to be there "Laval" and "hospitality" will always be words that belong together. Their one regret is that everyone at McGill could not have been there too.

At Quebec station McGill received a terrific welcome; all Laval seemed to be on hand to greet the visitors with ribbons and banners. Laval and McGill songs and yells, photographs and speeches, and an air of good will that we could feel the minute we set foot on the platform.

WELCOMING PARTY

Special buses took the visitors to the Académie Commerciale where another welcoming party cheered their arrival. The afternoon was spent preparing for the show McGill presented on Friday evening. The Revue touching up their jokes with local color, — the Choralists learning the Laval song.

After the rehearsal they were taken by bus to the new Laval campus, where supper was served at the "Pavillon Mgr. Vachon"—the Laval Student's Union. This beautiful building greatly impressed the visitors! Here they met their hosts from the various homes where they were to stay during the week-end. The Rector of Laval, Monsignor Vandy, welcomed the guests and expressed his pleasure that McGill had come to visit Laval. He said that this was one of the best ways for French speaking, and English speaking Canadians to learn to understand each other's ways of life, and was a really effective step toward National unity. McGill's president Bob Gill then spoke in French and thanked Laval students for the opportunity of coming to Quebec and further cementing relations between the two universities.

Following supper the McGill students put on a show which was enthusiastically received, both the Choral Society and the Revue were given rousing applause. The evening was rounded off with an informal party.

Saturday Morning saw the party meeting at the Place d'Armes, for a tour of Old Quebec. Laval students acted as guides on the touring buses.

After lunch on Saturday the delegates left for Lac Beauport for an afternoon of skiing.

Saturday night there was a hockey game between McGill and the University of Laval. Laval's team was playing together for only the second time, as they had to borrow two players from the Quebec Aces, but managed to win over the McGill team 6-5.

Dance in Armory
A dance was held in the Laurier St. Armory after the game. The McGillians had the use of the Officer's Mess and between dancing and singing the crowd had a good time. A special mass was held at a nearby church following the dance, at 4:00 a.m., which was attended by most of the visitors.

Sunday afternoon the city of Quebec entertained the McGillians at dinner, and addresses were made by Laval's Rector and the chairman of the Quebec Tourist Bureau. Bob Gill thanked the Laval students for their wonderful hospitality, and invited them to come to McGill for the week-end of March 18th.

At 6 p.m. with cheers and singing the McGill visitors were given a send-off which equalled Friday's reception. Après cette inoubliable fin, le reste dans la vieille capitale, au milieu des étudiants de Laval, nous espérons les voir venir en grand nombre.

P.C. President Calls Election Meet Today

"The annual elections of the Progressive Conservative Club will be held today," it was announced to the Daily by retiring President Jeff Turner.

The elections will be held at a meeting to take place in the Music Room of the Union this afternoon at one o'clock.

Mr. Turner will present the annual report of the retiring executive and then call for nominations for the posts of president, first vice-president, publicity director, secretary, treasurer, and party whip, which are to be filled for the coming year.

The purpose of having the elections immediately following the annual conference of the Progressive Conservative Student Federation, which was held here at McGill over the last week-end, is to enable the new executive to familiarize itself with the plans of the Federation and to decide what activities the McGill Club will undertake here on the Campus for the next year.

All members of the Club are entitled to a vote and they are urged to attend this meeting, so that the new executive will be elected by as representative a group of McGill Progressive Conservatives as possible.

On Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock in the Music Room of the Union, the executive of the International Relations Club at McGill will meet all those students who are interested in going to Ottawa for a tour through the Department of State for External Affairs. The trip will take place on Friday and Saturday of this week.

The trip will start from the Windsor Station at 8.25 this Friday morning and the train back will not depart from Ottawa until 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. In this way all those students who wish to be back in Montreal on Saturday afternoon will be able to make the trip. Of course, there is no objection if anyone wishes to remain in the capital city over the week-end.

Everyone who wishes to make this trip should bring five dollars with them to the meeting on Wednesday. This sum will cover the cost of transportation. There will be a slight refund on this cost, which will be paid back on the train.

Conducted Tour
The visiting students will be conducted on a specially arranged tour. The program includes talks from the heads of all the divisions of the External Affairs Department. It is expected that talks will be given by the Assistant Undersecretary, the Under-Secretary, the Secretary, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Speaker of the House. The visitors will also have an opportunity to hear a session of Parliament.

Also included on the agenda are movies prepared by the National Film Board, dealing with the United Nations.

As far as accommodations are concerned, reservations have been made, though any who have other places to stay are quite free to do so.

Found
Fountain pen in entrance to Morris Hall. May be received on correct identification. Phone Phil-FI 1301.

Bill of Human Rights Subject Of Address by U.N. Official
Dr. John P. Humphrey, director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations, was guest speaker at yesterday's meeting of the McGill International Relations Club. The topic of his address was "The Bill of Human Rights and the United Nations."

Traced Development
Dr. Humphrey traced the development of the Bill of Human Rights. He predicted that the application of the principles in this Bill will bring about "a fundamental change in the International Relation." The speaker explained that formerly, the individual had no status in International Law. Until only recently, the relation between the state and its citizens was considered a domestic problem, with which no outside country or international organization had the right to interfere. Even the League of Nations, the speaker claimed, whose program on human rights was one of the most progressive of its kind, upheld this ideal. Dr. Humphrey claimed that the Bill of Human Rights drawn up by the United Nations was unique, because it is the first such Bill to place the individual under the responsibility of International Law.

McGill Debators Win Over O.A.C. at Union

By SHIRLEY GOLD.

McGill last night defeated its O.A.C.-O.V.C. opponents on the resolution: "Resolved that the future of the Western Democracies can be best served by immediate war with Russia."

The first speaker for McGill, William Archer, contended that Russian co-operation today was merely temporary, and that there was an urgent need to check her aggression by immediate action. He stated his belief that the democracies possessed sufficient strength for their task, but that this strength would wane and Russia's become dominant if delay rather than war was advocated.

Harry Carruthers, O.V.C., presented the negative view. He quoted several important war authorities.

Lon Beaton, second speaker for the affirmative, attempted to prove that the balance of power was quickly shifting to Russia. He cited Israel and Britain in the Crimean war as examples of Nations who have used war as a means to an end, and have succeeded. He expressed his belief that in order to assure future democracy, it was necessary to lay aside these ideals temporarily, in favor of a preventative war.

Larry Gosnell, O.A.C., spoke for the negative. He stated that democracy rather than losing ground, was gaining it, and that the Communist hold on subjugated countries was weakening. It was his belief that war could not defeat Communism. He declared that ideal had to be waged against ideal.

Harry Carruthers delivered the rebuttal. He stated that today the democracies are the stronger and must protect with arms against Stalin's plans for world domination.

Auxiliary Flight
Training policies for the University Auxiliary Flight are now clarified and it is the intention of the R.C.A.F. to commence recruiting immediately.

As has been previously announced, the first intake will total 33 first and second year students with summer training to get underway upon completion of the spring examination.

For those who are interested in becoming a member of the University Flight and who wish further information in this regard, a meeting has been called for Wednesday, March 2nd, at 4.00 p.m. in Room 37 of the Engineering Building. A similar meeting will be held at Dawson College, Thursday, March 3rd, at 8.30 p.m. in T.I.

All pertinent information in connection with the organization and operation of the Flight will be discussed, including rates of pay, type of training, enlistment qualifications and any other information which may be required.

Finances
The question of finances has also made it necessary to turn down much good material. It was not possible to print either a larger magazine or a greater amount of copies, because of the very high printing costs in Montreal. As it is, each copy of Forge is costing over fifty cents to publish, the deficit being made up by sales of advertising.

Most of the material which could not be accepted has been returned. The remainder will be sent off as soon as possible.

FOUND
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SC.M.
The present day weakness of the University is due to a divorce between its teaching and Christian faith. This and other illustrations were given in a series of talks by professors Chipman, Noad, Kilpatrick, Watkins, and Miss Ross. The declaration was adopted on December 10, 1948.

Dr. Humphrey stated that the next step of the Commission will be to draft a treaty. He stated that the declaration was merely a resolution of the General Assembly, and as such did not have the power to enforce its articles. It will give the U.N. jurisdiction over the countries who have signed the treaty, in respect to their observance of the resolution. The commission will also have the responsibility of drawing up plans for the establishment of a machinery, which will be used to implement the principles of the resolution.

Dr. Humphrey expressed his confidence in the practicality of the resolution. He believed that its importance will be more universally realized as time goes on. He stated that in drawing up this document, the countries were co-operating on the most controversial issue before them, for it was his opinion that the problem of human rights strikes at the roots of the international ideological conflicts.

NEWMAN CLUB
At the request of Father Emmett Carter, Chaplain of the Newman Club at McGill, the Archbishop's Palace has granted permission for the saying of a noon hour mass at Newman House during the Holy Season of Lent.

This is the first time that a special dispensation has been granted to allow Catholic students at any University to have their own Lenten Mass at that hour. Heretofore students at McGill found themselves obliged to attend the services in one of the downtown churches.

Mass will begin at 12.30 sharp, and end no later than 12.55. This will allow students having one o'clock's ample time to return from Newman House to their lecture room. Communion will be served at 8.15 a.m. daily.

NOTICE
Co-eds are urgently required to help with the kindergarten classes which are held by McGill students down at the University Settlement on Monday and Wednesday mornings from 8:00-11:30 a.m. This type of activity can only be maintained by voluntary contributions of time from students who are interested in working with very small children.

Would anyone who is interested please get in touch with Joan Morrison, CR. 9488. Their offer will be very gratefully received by all those connected with this worthy cause.

McGILL DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB
The last regular duplicate will be held in the Union Ballroom on Wednesday, March 2nd, 7.30 p.m. Mrs. J. Begin and Mr. Ralph Cohen, two of Montreal's leading players, will play a few hands of exhibition match against some of our own members. Comments as to bidding and play will be given after each hand. All bridge players are asked to come on time.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY
Due to insufficient response the banquet planned for tonight has been cancelled. Tickets will be refunded on presentation to the person from whom they were bought.

CAMERA CLUB
All members are urged to attend the election meeting to be held at 8.30 p.m. in the New Room of the Union this evening. The photos of Barbara Hodgson will be judged and prizes awarded at this meeting.

McGill Club Inaugurates Arena Style in Montreal

Fine Arts Professor Hillel House Speaker

Prof. Robert T. Davies, Dean of the Faculty of Fine Arts, will discuss the "Field of Fine Arts" today at 1 p.m. at Hillel House. This is the third lecture of the "Meet the Faculty" series, sponsored by the Hillel Foundation, in which each speaker is dealing with the aspect of the general topic, "Future World Trends," which is of interest to the student body at large and with which he is most familiar. Today's speaker, who is also Director of the Art Association of Montreal, will deal in particular with the work of the Fine Arts Faculty at McGill.

EARLY EDUCATION

Dean Davies obtained his early education in the United States and holds an M.A. degree from Harvard University. He later went abroad, as artist, to study at Paris and other European centres, before becoming a lecturer at the University of Rochester, which position he held for four years. The dean then accepted the directorship of the Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo and just prior to his coming to McGill, was director of the Portland, Oregon, Museum of Art.

All students at McGill are cordially invited to attend this lecture, which will begin sharply at 1 p.m.

McGill Co-ed Wins Festival Acting Award
Elizabeth Sifton, a student in first year Arts won fame for herself and for McGill over the week-end by earning the Hazel Molson Shield for the best leading lady in the Eastern Regional Drama Festival held last week in the Sun Life Auditorium. Playing the role of the Girl in the Arena Wing's production of "Hello Out There," Elizabeth was complimented greatly by the adjudicator, Richard Speight, for her "brilliant, controlled, performance."

"Hello Out There" was Elizabeth's first dramatic performance, and the production of the play last Friday night was her first appearance on a public stage. Last Fall she appeared in the Arena Theatre production of the same play before a selected audience—her first acting part.

This play, by William Saroyan, was entered in the Festival by the Arena Wing of the Players' Club in order to establish the precedent and to give the actors experience in appearing in such competitions.

THUNDER ROCK NEXT
Elizabeth has not long to wait before her next appearance. She has the female lead in the Arena Wing's production of "Thunder Rock," being presented from Tuesday to Saturday of this week in the Union Ballroom. She plays the part of Melanie, the excitable daughter of an immigrant Austrian doctor who was forced to leave his own country because his neighbors objected to his use of anaesthetics. A graduate of the High School for Girls, Elizabeth has thrown herself into the part and reportedly plays it with characteristic enthusiasm and understanding.

Dr. Cecil Roth Gives Address On Aspects of Jewish History

By ALLAN BERNFELD

Dr. Cecil Roth, eminent authority in the field of Jewish History, addressed a meeting of students yesterday in the Union Ballroom. Presented by the Hillel Foundation at McGill University, Dr. Roth spoke on "Unknown Currents in Jewish History."

He started his talk by quoting the old saying that "history repeats itself," and went on to say that historians repeat themselves much more often, relying on their predecessors' material and thereby often perpetuating each other's errors and omissions. He took his examples from the chronicles of Jewish History in Europe, and pointed out how modern historical and archeological research have altered the often-presented pictures.

TWO INSTANCES

He cited two instances of incomplete historical chronology in medieval history. Before 1000 A.D. we have no record of European Jewry. Then the curtain goes up, as it were, to disclose well-established, functioning Jewish communities. Again, in 1500, we are told, the ration of Sephardic (Spanish-Portuguese) Jews to Ashkenazic (German, French Austrian, etc.) was at least three to one. By 1800 the ratio had reversed to

Ballroom Site Of Opening Tonight

By JOHN PIPER

The Arena Wing of the McGill Players' Club is taking over the Ballroom of the Union for the next five nights for its production of "Thunder Rock," a play by Robert Ardrey. The first Arena production to be held in Montreal for the general public rehearsals for "Thunder Rock" have been going on steadily for two months with ever-increasing intensity.

ESPECIAL ABILITY
The Arena Theatre calls for more than ordinary acting ability. Since the audience completely surrounds the players, even the actors' backs must show the characters emotions, while their diction must be especially clear and loud so that those behind will hear clearly. The whole acting area, however, is so restricted that a person sitting anywhere in the bleachers will get the same sensations that he gets when seeing a well-filmed movie.

The cast of "Thunder Rock" meets these specifications in every way. The training which they have undergone is showing its effects. Elizabeth Sifton won the Leading Lady award in the Drama Festival last week, while Clark Newton was highly commended for a brilliant performance. They, along with other members of the cast, got their first dramatic training in the Arena Wing. All are enthusiastic about this newly-revived method of production and have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into their parts in "Thunder Rock," which is a play designed to make the audience think, but which also provides them with the accompanying humour essential in a production of any type.

CAST LISTED
Along with Elizabeth and Clark, Gene Jousse selected Trevor Groves, Malcolm Smith, Austin Caverhill, Mollie Rosenblatt, Martha McGrath, Dennis Fraser, Marvin Melrowitz and Bill Nicholls to take part in "Thunder Rock." He has been assisted in his directing duties by Stan Mann, who is well known for his performance in past presentations of the Players' Club and who received mention for his part in the YMHA production of "The Dybbuk."

The arranging and erecting of the bleachers to be used for audience seating for this production was a difficult task. Nearly every member of the cast participated. Obtained from the Currie Gym, these stands seat three hundred people and are arranged so that no person sitting in them will be more than thirty-two feet away from the most remote actor. The cast not only helped to put up bleachers, but has also kept busy sweeping floors arranging scenery, and generally getting the Ballroom ready for this production.

MAKE-UP PROBLEM
The make-up for a presentation of this type has posed quite a problem for Bruce Raymond, who has been in charge of make-up for many dramatic productions around Montreal in recent years. Due to the audience proximity, make-up cannot be as noticeable as that used in stage productions. The lighting too, is a problem which has been solved by the use of overhead lights only, so arranged that every portion of the actor's body is illuminated without shining in the eyes of the audience.

Seeing the Arena Theatre performance will be a new and entertaining experience for those attending "Thunder Rock" this week. The acting will be more sincere, the make-up more realistic, the settings different, and the entire action more lifelike than anything seen in Montreal before. Tickets may be obtained at the door or at the Central Ticket Office all this week.

TONIGHT!
The final lecture in the series features Dr. G. A. Simpson, gynaecologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, speaking on "The Career of Marriage" in the R.V.C. Common Room at 8.15 p.m.

Architecture is always a visible expression of its time and place. But it is also a factor in the culture which produces it. We get the architecture, like the government, which we deserve; but architecture itself moulds us and our ideas. This is emphatically true for the millions of city dwellers, whose constant environment is buildings rather than the natural world. Through thousands of years our eyes were adjusted to the sun's illumination; now vast numbers of people rarely see the light of day. It is all part of the movement described by Siegfried Giedion in "Mechanization Takes Command" and by Lewis Mumford in a whole series of books. In building it has culminated in the sealed-box factory, where any light or air reaching the inhabitants does so by courtesy of the machine rather than by the grace of God. (The German concentration camps were the

spiritual end—result of the same process.) And foolish imitations of antique buildings are its obverse manifestation.

In the same way that human society has been increasingly fragmented, architecture has been split into use-building and art-building. The architect, who properly should serve his whole community, becomes the slave of the materialistic individual. While the countryside is befuddled by acres of hideous use-buildings, the art-building is intended to display the rich man's wealth. Nothing could demonstrate more plainly the total lack of native culture during this period than the pseudo-Italian Renaissance hotels, bogus-French Gothic churches, and fake-Greek-temple banks. What have these forms to do with our lives? They originated in climates totally different from our own to serve needs quite unlike ours.

Modern architecture (and all good architecture is "modern" when it arises) must express its own period and use the techniques available. The purpose of the building must be studied objectively, scientifically; the materials and methods of construction must be those developed now. A decayed old building does not become modern by having aluminum plastered on its exterior. Nor does a "window-wall" (perhaps looking on a narrow alley) make a modern building — the struggle to get more light into the building has been constant since the cave-dwelling period. Flat roofs are as ancient as Babylon. And the instinctive revolt against the plain cubical box devoid of beauty is perfectly justified. This is merely a niggardly version of the inhuman building; there is nothing modern about it.

But there is a new aesthetic typ-

ical of our own civilization, a new space-feeling arising from our particular way of living. Air travel has brought a new "seeing" and demonstrated Einstein's theory of relativity. Space has ceased to be static for us and is now perceived as a space-time continuum; our viewpoint is constantly changing. Naturally the art of the time expresses this (e.g. Picasso). Architecture too has to express it and for this it has to find new forms.

Parallel with this aesthetic expression of the universe as it now appears, modern architecture fosters the reintegration of man with his universe. The needs of the whole man are again seen to be paramount, and a truly modern building will express a vigorous love of life and the living, confidence in the architect's own country and people, and hope for the future of all mankind.

—NORA JOHNSTONE.

the course

A manuscript written sometime around the 5th century A.D. in India listed the qualifications of an architect: he must be proficient in Law, Mathematics, History, Geography, Painting, Mechanics, and deep in "the ocean of the science of architecture." He must be learned, meritorious, patient and dextrous . . . of industrious habits and of noble descent; possessing a wide outlook, bold temperament and self control; "above committing errors", without disease or disability, and "free from the seven vices, namely, hunting, gambling, day-dreaming, black-magic, addiction to women, etc." Vitruvius in 400 A.D. listed half a hundred arts and sciences an architect should have at his fingertips. Today, advances in techniques have, if anything, magnified the list threefold.

At McGill the student is trained

in as many arts and sciences as can be crammed into six years of undergraduate study. In the arts the school not only offers courses in the history and practice of traditional arts such as oil painting, modelling, sculpture, fresco work, drawing and the like but also delves into the newer arts such as design with color and spatial elements, photography and mobile sculpture. The purpose of these novel trends is to provide the embryo architect with some understanding of his medium, of color, light, texture, form, and with a development of his space perception.

In the field of humanities, history is taught, not dead chronological history, but rather the history of

change. The student learns that the evolution of styles and methods of building are determined by geographical, social, philosophical, scientific and political conditions of the time, and thus, aware of the conditions of his time, he can contemplate a more vital solution to his building problems. Literary compositions are required on such varied subjects as archaeological research, architectural briefs and aesthetic criticism. A new course is expanding, the Department of Town-planning, whose name is self-explanatory and whose mysteries are a step beyond architecture into such realms as climatology, economics and anthropology. Music is not neglected for the faculty have

been instrumental in obtaining an excellent phonograph.

But a great portion of the curriculum is taught by the Engineering professors. Architects must be versed in acoustics, sanitation, heating methods and fuels, mathematics, illumination and the wide field of mechanics and structural engineering. At the School of Architecture, these sciences are so practiced and integrated with the arts in building design under the guidance of qualified architects that the graduating students may be capable of creating a building in complete accord with the principles of organic architecture as expounded by the masters Sullivan, Gropius, Wright, Le Corbusier, Van der Rohe and others.

H. M. PATCH.

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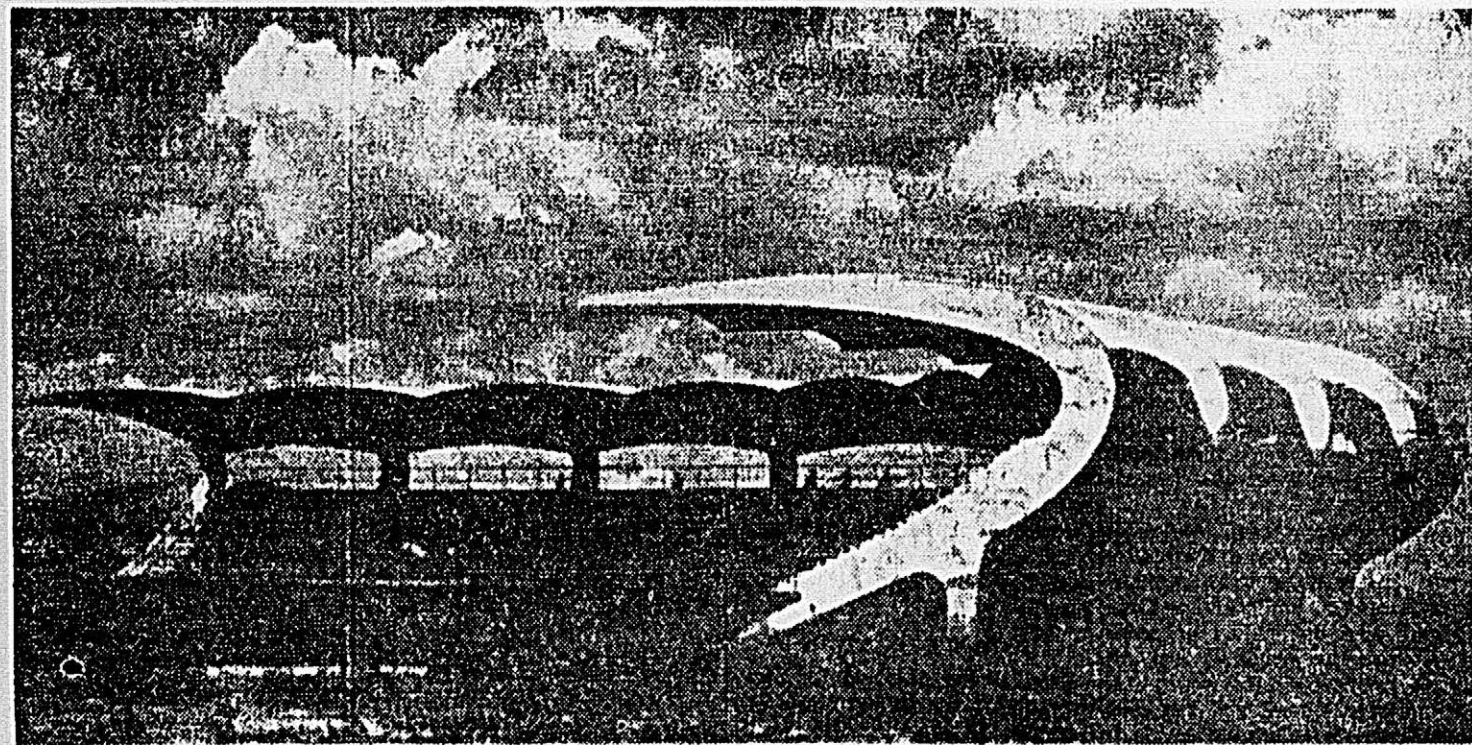
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AL. ORTEGA'S STADIUM

against the ivory tower

Though we, at the School of Architecture, are a relatively small group, our sights are set high in our program of developing a group spirit and encouraging social intercourse. We feel we are succeeding and our success is due entirely to the full co-operation of both students and staff in every enterprise attempted.

To spread the organizational work involved in the various undertakings, we have, within the society, a House Committee to manage the social functions, lectures and films, and maintenance of the students' common room, and an Exhibition Room Committee to supervise the design and erection of displays in the exhibition room. There are many advantages of being a small, compact group, but opposing them all is one disadvantage—we have too few students to undertake everything we would wish. As a result, while maintain-

ing co-operation within our own society, we are lacking a close contact with the campus as a whole. Individually the students are commendably active in campus life, in various clubs and societies, in executive positions of student government and athletics, and as members of athletic groups. But we feel we can also participate as a group, for it is by co-operation with other groups that we can best help towards the composite campus spirit.

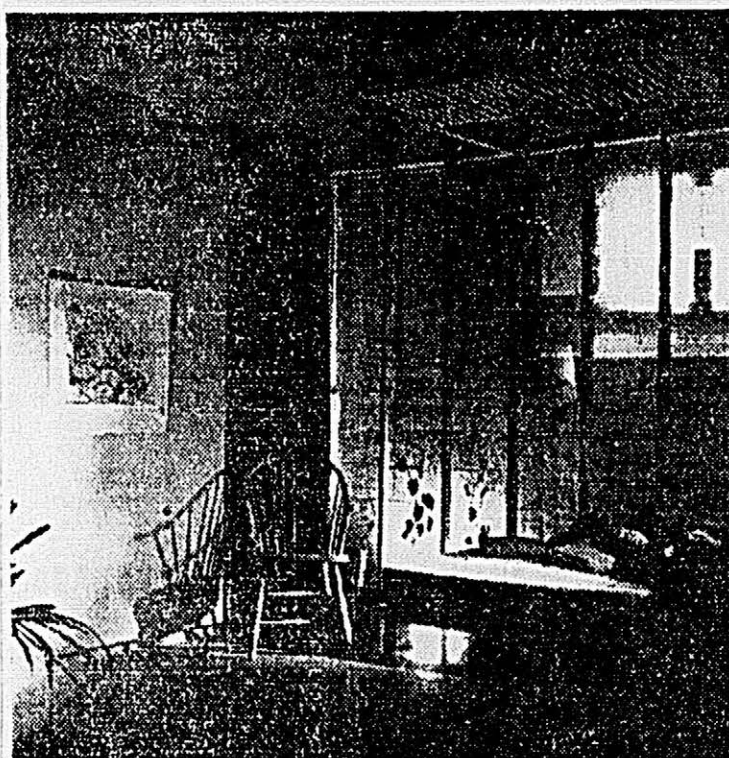
Architects of the past have seemed to be in a world of their own — away from the people — and yet the same people have been obliged to inhabit their creations. We do not intend to be isolated individuals — we cannot if we intend to develop architecture for society — a social architecture.

To succeed in the study of architecture we need to delve into more fields than we possibly have

time for within our academic curriculum, and intercourse with other groups of varied interests will not only help us considerably, but, we think, will be of benefit to the groups contacted and to McGill at large.

May this be offered as an invitation to visit us and see our work and test our sincerity. We hold discussions on many topics and recorded lunch hour concerts and we would like you to participate with us, to challenge us to debates and to engage in our discussions. Remember that in the future we will be designing your buildings—we know that you are as interested in our field as we are in yours—and all will agree that an understanding between varied fields while at college will be of value in the development of a better understanding in later life.

A. H. HALL
President, A.U.S.



THE COMMON ROOM

the school

Sir William MacDonald established a Chair in Architecture in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill just before the turn of the last century. A three year course was instituted, and the first three students graduated in 1899. The course was improved and enlarged in four and then five years during the next decade, and when the first war came the School was as large as the building would permit. But while a new school of progressive architecture was rising all over Europe, led by the Bauhaus at Dessau, the "New World" began to concern itself with the architecture of "old Quebec" stultifying itself in an atmosphere of research. However, the refreshing winds of advance blew across the ocean, and in 1939 the senior students at McGill caught a whiff of it and refused to carry on an assignment in the Beaux Arts Tradition. One thing led to another, and the curriculum has not settled down since. Professor John Bland, aided by Dr. Lismer and Gordon Webber set out

to reduce order out of the chaos, and a new course in keeping with the ever changing, ever advancing modern architecture is still evolving.

Professor Bland, a McGill graduate, studied and practiced in England for several years before coming to McGill as a lecturer in 1939. Since then as head of the School he has been the greatest exponent of experiment and reform. Dr. Lismer, Principal of the Montreal Art Association School of Art and Design with the artists distrust of the traditional, and with great clarity of vision inspires the students by discussion and example.

Mr. Gordon Webber, onetime student under Moholy-Nagy at the Chicago Institute of Design experiments and practices the newer arts as once practised in the Bauhaus, that fertile ground for the seeds of the new Architecture. Professor Lasere, now head of the School of Architecture at the University of British Columbia, brought from the Tekton Group in

England and with a strong bias towards engineering, introduced the present extensive inclusions of engineering subjects. This has had the unfortunate repercussion of deterring women from entering the school; there are now but six in one hundred and six. During the period of transition the school has been fortunate in obtaining the services of graduate architects to supervise the studies in design and construction. Prominent among these have been Watson Balharris of Ottawa whose schools in that area are second to none in Canada and Stuart Wilson a former graduate of the School. Recently Professor Spence-Sales of the London County Council joined the staff giving the study of Architecture the larger vision of the town planner. In a graduate Town Planning Course he coordinates the studies in the multitude of sciences from geography to cuisine that are essential to the pursuit of this knowledge.

There's One Solution!

The Style of dramatic production employed by the Arena Theatre of the Players' Club in "Thunder Rock" has aroused a great deal of criticism and comment among persons who have seen or have thought about it. Briefly, the Arena Theatre erected in the Union Ballroom consists of four sets of stands placed along the four walls of the building, with a relatively small acting area left in the middle of them. The audience may sit anywhere in these bleachers while the play is acted out before them.

Supporters of the Arena Theatre say that this type of production makes the acting of a play much more personal and intense where it is supposed to be, and far more humorous in those spots which are funny than is possible in the proscenium method of staging a play to which we are all accustomed.

It is only natural that the increased freedom of movement allowed the players will enable them to put more emphasis into their acting than in the regular theatre, for they do not worry about facing their audience, no matter where they turn, they cannot help but face some portion of the spectators. This very same freedom has its effect on those watching they play, too. They will be sitting very close to the actors and will be able to watch every eccentricity of character that the players are to put across—there can be no fooling the audience, for they will be able to spot every movement that the actors make.

Critics of the Arena Theatre say that this proximity of the audience to the players is the main fault of this style of production. Make-up must be more lifelike than that used on the ordinary stage, lighting and scenery effects have to be kept to the minimum, thereby making the entire staging an extremely difficult job, one which they say cannot be accomplished sufficiently well to cover up or enhance the staging of the play

and its very interesting but highly diverting techniques.

Another thing that these critics point out is the fact that unless the actors leave the ballroom together, they will be seen by the audience as they relax offstage, and this, they claim, will also serve as a distraction. People will be wondering where the players go and what they do when they are not acting, and will look to find out, thereby losing touch with the play.

All of these criticisms of the Arena Theatre are well-answered by Eugene Jousse, the cast and his assistants in "Thunder Rock." They claim that because of the proximity of the audience, the actors will be able to get the feel of it much more easily, will be able to direct their lines in a much more realistic manner than is possible from a stage. Because of this and because of the type of play which they have chosen they feel that the audience will be much more interested in the actions before them than those going on offstage or behind the stands.

These arguments have been going on ever since the Arena Wint staged "Hello Out There" last year. That production was heartily acclaimed by the critics as a first-class production, and the praise it gained in the Drama Festival seems to have borne out their beliefs that the Arena Theatre is an excellent training ground for actors and an extremely life-like method of staging a play. This can be borne out by the fact that every time an actor lights a cigarette in the acting area, everyone in the audience will be able to smell it. The only solution to this question, however, is to come and see "Thunder Rock" any night this week. Only then will one be able to judge for oneself the pros and cons of Arena production. Tickets can be obtained at the door at the Central Ticket Office, and since they cost only 70 cents, the experience is well worth seeing.

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McGill Daily

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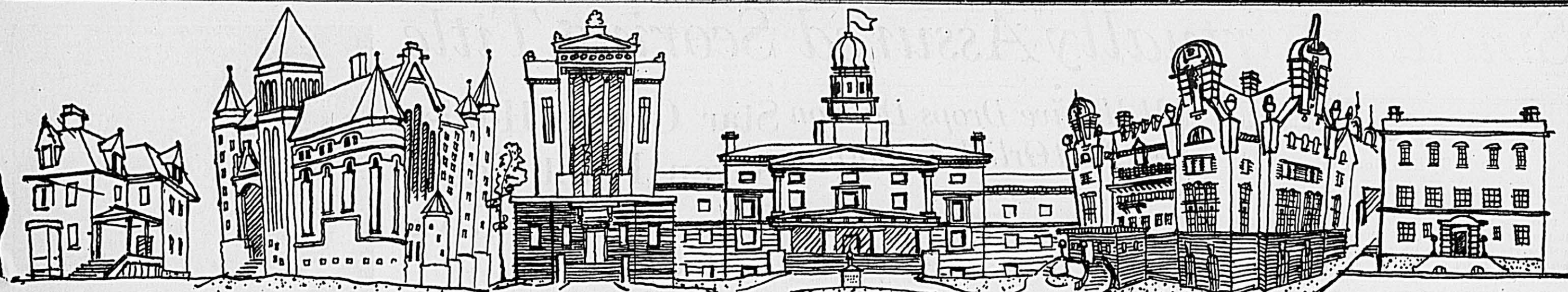
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DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



"Hodge-Podge", "an ugly assortment", "age lends atmosphere", "dirty—need cleaning", "looks like a college", "antique ted", "over-ornate with decorative doo-dads", "mediocre, even by traditional standards", "Gloomy", "dignified", "dis-jointed", "outdated", "working conditions lousy", "inefficient", "quaint".

In these furious days of University expansion, we students should examine our campus critically, discarding the ineffectual, to preserve what is worth while. Our surroundings are not mere background but a real influence on our lives. To find out how students respond to their campus, we questioned many of you from many faculties on aspects of building and planning on the campus: what buildings are needed? What should they be like? Your answers follow, but reflect first: at this place, you are reaching probably the climax of your mind's adventure; here (if ever), you pride your intellectual daring. Do our structures tell of this courage? Are they young and truthful, suiting your endeavor, or stale and pretentious? Architecture vitally concerns you because it reflects your soul and purpose. It strives to realize immense potentialities—or shamefully exposes you.

Questioned on the present buildings of the campus, some students suggested demolition, some, quietly moving elsewhere and selling the place. Most agreed that most buildings are inadequate and present the problem of renovation. But should reno-

vation involve rebuilding only the inside of a building leaving the outside a false front to "keep up appearances"? In spite of the split personality of our time; we still believe in buildings having unity.

Questioned on the suitability of modern buildings on the campus someone answered: "good modern fits anywhere." Everyone realized the functional necessity of modern planning to meet new technical and physical requirements. But some objected on the evidence of "modern" already on the campus—a misuse of "modern" for what are in essence traditional buildings without icing; nothing could be plainer! Typical Canadian timidity, the refusal to accept anything but what has been tried, proved and probably rejected somewhere else, arose in the innumerable conditions under which good modern architecture would be acceptable; if they "fitted in," if they weren't extreme, if they were isolated by themselves, if... Perhaps our mediaeval or graeco-roman or pseudo-georgian buildings are the ones that don't "fit in" to a Canadian environment. "Modern" refers to something that is true to the time in which it is built. One student protested; "but modern buildings would show up the old ones!"

Some would object to a modern building on the campus as upsetting a "tradition." But tradition is not necessarily the quoting of ancestors to prove an argument nor the persistence in custom because its customary. It could be an approach considering immediate issues, alive to

the future, "traditional" in its vitality and ever contemporary attitude. To build today in old forms is to echo very hollowly and to admit inferiority. One student with a real sense of tradition said "good modern architecture would show McGill to be a dynamic University!"

Our most anxious question concerned the buildings provided on the campus: are they adequate? What is lacking? With healthy discontent everyone complained of their present quarters. Geology, Mining, Law, Dentistry, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Music, etc. wanted new buildings or extensions to the old ones. Many students suggested a new building for the architects—we are grateful. Students of the music faculty are fated to prove the shameful dictum that the artist must work against impoverishing restrictions and amongst sordid surroundings to produce good work. In desperation, one student made the worthy suggestion that if they couldn't have a new building to themselves, music might share one with Fine Arts and Architecture in a combined Cultural Centre. In the campus plan the central campus should contain the Library, the Museum, a new Union and Auditorium and a new Music School or (Fine Arts Centre); a cultural and social heart easily accessible to all students.

Many students were aware of the serious traffic problems of the present campus. They suggested that expansion should be east and

west between Sherbrooke and Pine and that the campus should be closed to all vehicular traffic. By giving up the lost buildings across Sherbrooke and giving the Meds the under-pass they ask for across Pine, a day of academic pursuit need not be highlighted by death-dodging across high speed traffic arteries. Also, adequate parking facilities are urgently needed, dispersed so as not to detract from the great natural charm of the campus.

Brought to our attention is the present lack of decent common rooms for each faculty. Nor are there sufficient coffee and snack bars scattered through the campus to enable one to grab a cup of coffee between lectures. The most urgent needs of the University, suggested by most students, new residences and a new Union, are covered in separate articles on this page. Consider our suggestions and do what is possible to see your needs realized.

We are grateful to all those who boosted our morale considerably by their answer to a special little question: should the School of Architecture at least be consulted in questions of building and planning on the campus? All students felt that the combination of technical knowledge with a students point of view would be a necessary contribution to any building development on the campus.—A. E.

then and now

In this issue of the Daily the students of architecture comment upon the university buildings and put forward ideas about architecture which probably contain surprises. Architecture has always changed, not only because needs change, but because the architectural imagination changes too. Dissatisfaction and restlessness with current practice is one of the oldest traditions of architecture. These days it is particularly apparent because so many general values are being reassessed and so many technical innovations affecting the basis of architecture have been made.

When the Engineering Building was built, the whole of the east-

ern campus was a village of stone masons' huts, where the great stones were shaped as they were needed in the progress of the building. Here scores of masons expertly practiced their immemorial crafts. But a few years ago when the same building was slightly extended, the stones came already cut by machinery, far smoother on their inner surfaces than on their outer ones, which were pecked to appear to have been cut by hand. In the course of erection, one stone was observed to have been too large to fit; it was promptly sent away in a taxicab presumably to be machined a little more. Probably no mason on the job was capable of cutting it. As hardly any stone masons exist now, it cannot

be surprising that buildings without them are quite different looking. New materials and new methods have taken their places, having new disciplines and new potentialities.

Few can deny that the old manner of building had charm and grand associations but it had very severe limitations concerning such necessary things as flexibility of internal arrangement, good daylighting, good ventilation and good economy. Even from an aesthetic point of view there is some lack of lasting satisfaction; what one generation has considered soul satisfying the next one often shuns. The history of architecture repeatedly illustrates this happening. Consequently it cannot be too surprising to find a few who are already

nauseated rather than charmed by the appearance and accommodation of our old buildings.

Surely others than architects have observed the height relative to the area of the offices on the ground floor of the Arts Building, the four doors leading into it, the awkward door to the Redpath Library, the view from the windows of the Extension Department, the snow shovelling from the roof of the Chemistry Building, the redundant door of the Medical Building which solemnly balances its facade, or the smell in the Biology Building. These things and others have probably stimulated some of the criticism and suggestions appearing here; I hope it is all constructive but to build one generally has to demolish a little.

PROF. J. BLAND

none for the price of two

What's wrong with the gym. "Very Little", according to those people in charge of its administration, for they feel that it suits the needs of the University quite adequately. "Apart from a certain amount of overcrowding of facilities between the hours of five and seven p.m., and rather poor control of spectators during athletic and other programs on the gym floor, the gym is very satisfactory".

Some students, however, differ in opinion, and feel that the Gym is really quite inadequate for the needs of an institute as large as McGill. Its inefficiency is cited with regard to student participation as well as audience accommodation. Many people have questioned the practicability of the urinals in the women's washroom.

We hope to have a new addition to the gym in the near future in the form of a swimming pool. The proposed design for this addition has not as yet been made public to the general public student body. Let us sincerely hope that the scheme finally decided upon will be the result of thorough and sensible consideration of all phases of student use, male and female. Efficiency and comfort should govern the planning and selection of facilities such as heating, lighting, ventilation, access, human traffic control, audience accommodation, etc. Aesthetically, this swimming pool, if carried out in the architectural manner of the existing buildings, will undoubtedly become "just another Campus Building", contributing little if at all to the architecture of our generation.

On the other hand, if this pool is designed in a truthful and progressive contemporary manner, it could do much towards the advancing of sound architectural design in the whole of eastern Canada, and make McGill a leader in this respect. The reader, at this point, is referred to the accompanying picture of the world renowned pool recently built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Also scheduled for erection on McGill's expansion program is the new Rink-Auditorium. The building of such a structure should be seriously questioned by the student body. Can a compromise between a rink and an auditorium, satisfactorily fulfill the requirements of either? A rink has certain essential requirements based on the particular functions it has to fulfill. Its shape, plan and structure are completely different from those of an auditorium. An auditorium consists, basically, of a stage elaborately equipped with dressing rooms, stage machinery, lighting facilities for either musical or dramatic productions, and the seating area requiring a special size and shape, acoustical treatment, seat arrangement, floor slope, lighting, audience circulation, etc. A rink consists of a central flat surface with refrigeration equipment surrounded by the seating area with necessarily a different visibility problem and a different acoustical, heating and lighting problem. In planning and in nearly all mechanical considerations, the requirements of each are unique. Only a few elements are suitable for both and suitability does not mean desirability.

McGill needs a rink. She also needs a concert auditorium. Should we build a structure that is a combination of the two and yet will not efficiently fulfill the requirements of either one? A well designed rink or a good auditorium will undoubtedly pay off in increased audience satisfaction, as well as improved performances, be they by a visiting concert orchestra or the University of Toronto hockey team. The cost of two separate units will undoubtedly be more than that of the combination, but in the long run as is so often the case, the better quality is the better buy. We can afford but one of these now. What shall it be, a rink or an auditorium? Let's hope it's not a rink-auditorium.

D. H. LEE.

bleak houses

The problem of adequate housing at any university is an ever present one. The purpose of this article is to acquaint the students with the existing conditions at McGill and to offer suggestions for their improvement in what we consider to be the most economical fashion.

Let us study the facts as we have them and discover the best line of action. Of 5,500 students on the McGill campus, 2,000 are out-of-town students and have to be accommodated. To date, we find

that University operated residences have a capacity for some 850 students, both male and female. Most out-of-town women students are accommodated by the University and some 150 male students in campus fraternities. This leaves a total of 1,000 students to be placed either by the Housing Bureau or by their own means. Of these, many are married students. To find accommodation less than miserable, students are often forced to live far out of town with the accom-

panying inconveniences.

With a few exceptions the present University-run residences are filled beyond their intended capacities. In some cases, students live in barracks-room fashion under appalling conditions of overcrowding. Even though studying is almost impossible in rooms, no other facilities are provided in the residences. The basic requirements of privacy, quiet, and recreation are denied. Comfortable lounges for entertaining friends, for relaxation or conversation are scarce. Most of the residences are old and the in-

teriors are institutional and depressing. The food, sometimes due to inadequate facilities, is often of poor quality. Even with uncrowded conditions, the problems of noise, poor study conditions, lack of common rooms, and the generally depressing atmosphere, would not be improved.

New residences must soon be built. (The erection of a new wing to Royal Victoria College is already underway.) Future residences could be built in two of several ways.

(Continued Tomorrow)

the state of the union

The poor and unattractive facilities of the present Student's Union at McGill are too evident to need elaboration. Built in 1908 as a Student's Club for a few hundred members, it was not intended to become a centre of student activity on the campus. McGill's much distasteful lack of spirit, already subject to all sorts of ineffectual cures, exists largely because there are no provisions at the University which encourage a communal spirit. Rooting "Martlets" cannot stimulate participation when there is no gathering place where students can come to realize their common interests.

The importance of the Student's Centre in the life of the University cannot be overstressed. It is the office for student government and organization. It is the centre of the University's social activity. It is the focus of the University's cultural activity providing the means for expression and the equipment for experiment in the arts. Finally, it is the point of contact for the public with the young ideas of the University. The community functions of the University, the assessing and revaluation of the culture, finds public expression in the Students' Centre.

What are the requirements to fulfill this purpose? Administration needs offices and conference rooms; clubs and organizations need offices, meeting rooms, workrooms, and special equipment. For social purposes—a large ballroom, lounges and game rooms; for cultural purposes—the auditorium, a music room, a reading room, lecture rooms, exhibition space and special studios; as student services—a decent cafeteria, a lounge for tea, coffee or beer, a confectionery shop, a supplies and book store, a barber shop, washrooms, guest-rooms for such guests as visiting football teams. Many of these requirements can be combined. The

ballroom because of its intermittent use could be divided by movable partitions into smaller soundproof rooms for lectures, meetings, or social functions.

An auditorium seating about 900 persons is urgently needed in the University. The only reasonable location for it is with the Union because of its convenience for student or public audiences and for the various drama, choral, dance and music groups whose offices and workshops would be in the Union. An auditorium and stage in the Union would mean a centralization of stage equipment, now dispersed through several departments. A stage designed and equipped for the necessary experimentation in theatre, would require workshops, storage space, lighting and scenery equipment, rehearsal rooms and many other considerations which cannot possibly be provided in Moyse Hall nor in a rink-auditorium combination. The seating area of such an auditorium could be adjusted by movable partitions to the desired audience size. McGill has enough active theatre groups to use an auditorium without interruption from lectures (which at present hinders most McGill shows) or from hockey games. A McGill auditorium would function as a city auditorium; McGill could assume a leading position in the theatre world of Montreal.

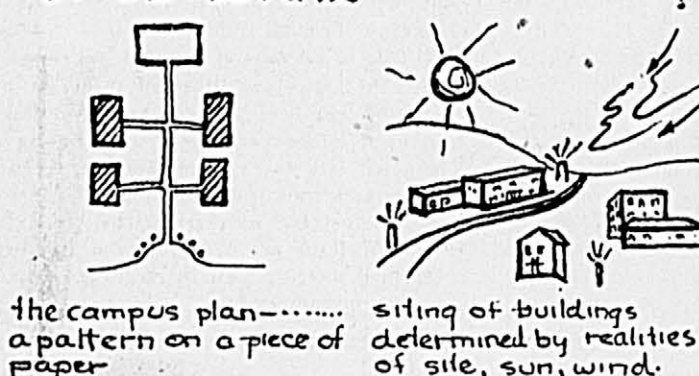
Obviously, the present Union does not fulfill our present requirements. We have on exhibit now at the school of architecture the plans for a McGill Union, inadequate in some respects, designed as a thesis project by a former architectural student. The site chosen for this project was the corner where the unused McCord Museum rests, a site both close to the Campus and convenient to the outside public.

K. CARRUTHERS.

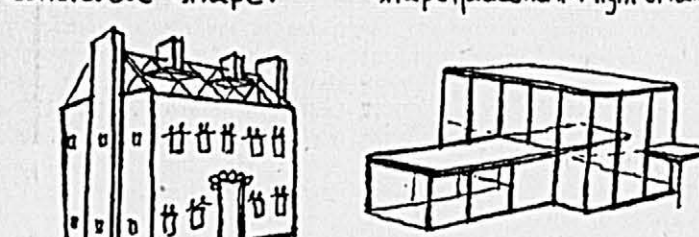
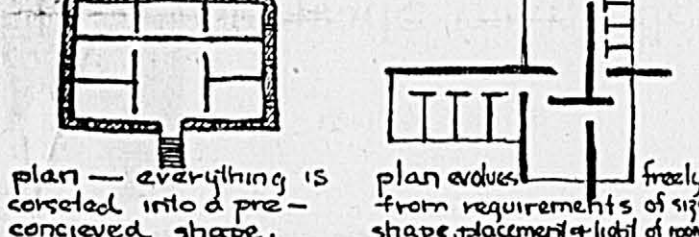
the university builds

An exhibition of contemporary college designs and building in the United States and Canada on display at the School of Architecture, from Thursday, February 24th—9 a.m.—6 p.m.

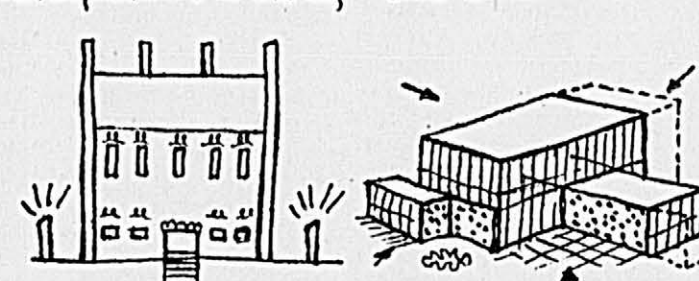
TRADITIONAL—modern?



the campus plan—... a pattern on a piece of paper



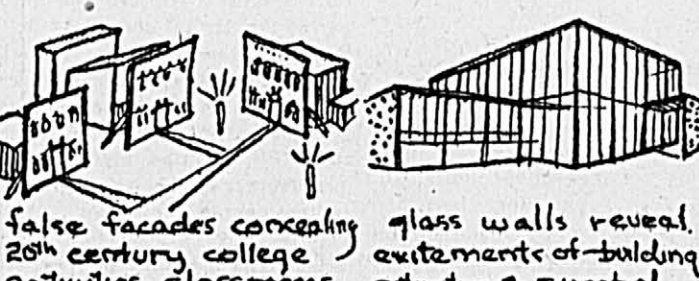
windows placed symmetrically for balance—small holes in masonry wall ornament instead chimneys which rest on platforms in the sky.



looks good from any side, can be easily added to without destroying unity of whole.



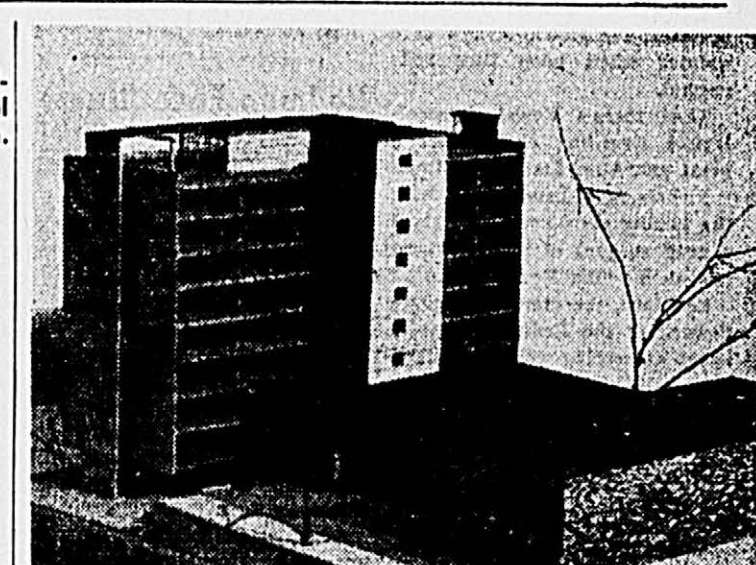
old buildings + new together, revealing the process of history.



glass walls reveal activities of buildings actually—a symbol of modern life. (Apologies to The Arch. Forum)

incidentally

(Prodded by the ethereal exhortations of J.S. McG.) The architectural students are responsible for all this.



Affleck's Library

the old curiosity shop

The library plays a leading role in the life of a university. It must provide storage space for a huge collection of books; it must afford space for reference, reading and study; an elaborate administrative system is required to receive, catalogue and circulate books. In addition a considerable volume of teaching space may be required within the library building, with conference and seminar rooms in close proximity to the pertinent books.

The need for reading-space can no longer be met merely by one great monumental reading room, as in the Redpath Library. This might possibly have some validity as a freshman reading room, with reserve books kept on surrounding shelves. But it fails completely to fulfill the requirements of a reading room, such as an absence of audible and visible distractions from studious concentration, and the very best lighting and ventilation to make study physically possible.

Moreover, a great variety of specialized reading-space is also required—from a periodicals room and rooms for various academic branches to small individual cubicles for research students. The library has increasingly become a laboratory for students in fields where the chief source of material consists of printed records.

In view of the multiplicity of demands on a library today and the impossibility of foreseeing future developments, it is essential that the building have a high degree of flexibility. This has been stressed above all in recent pronouncements of librarians and library planners.

A library as a monumental pile of masonry (however impressive) would be totally incapable of fulfilling the rapidly changing needs of modern library organization. These cannot be met by forcing the library into any preconceived notion of what a library should "look like." The form of the building must grow naturally from the function it has to fulfill and the materials and system of construction employed. As in all creative endeavors, architectural solutions arise out of the problems posed, not from the arbitrary imposition of an idea—or a prejudice.

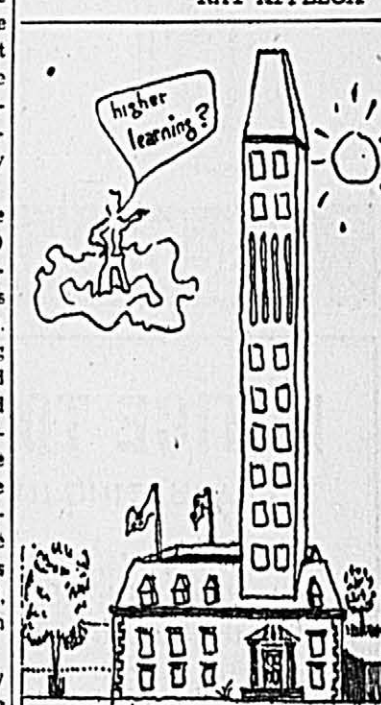
A recent development in library planning is the concept of the "modular library." In principle this consists of several floors completely free of all divisions other than structural supports; a unit book-stack or equivalent partition panel is the module governing di-

mensions. Each floor can then be arranged to suit the special requirements of various departments. One floor may be given over to stacks, with a few study cubicles; another may be devoted to some special department and consist chiefly of study and seminar rooms, with limited stack-space.

And the librarian can organize the space to suit requirements at any given moment. The rapid advance in techniques of record-keeping (such as microfilm) make flexibility doubly important. Otherwise a building is obsolete from the moment of its completion.

The problem is complicated at McGill by the fact that new library accommodation must be added to the existing library, built in 1902. But this need not dictate its form. The practical problems of present-day requirements cannot efficiently be solved within the framework of a nineteenth-century structure, nor can this have any aesthetic validity. Any creative age builds in its own manner and integrates the new forms into the existing structures. When the great cathedrals were raised, each succeeding generation built in its own manner, enhancing rather than destroying the value of the whole building as a work of art. This is the way of a living tradition—a tradition that should be made a part of our campus.

RAY AFFLECK



excelsior!

Found Mechanical Pencil in Union Cloak Room. Call "Perry", CR. 4488.

Sinclair Virtually Assured Scoring Title

The Sport Circuit

By Bob Bornstein

CONCERNING McGILL ATHLETES

Don't ever let anyone tell you that McGill hasn't plenty of fine athletes. The old Red and White might not be loaded down with titles, but nevertheless there are plenty of gifted gladiators caving in the various sports for McGill.

It's not very often that one finds an athlete highly proficient in more than one sport, but McGill has goodly share of these. Fellows like Bobby Duford, Doug Heron, Dave Hackett, Ron Sharpe, Wally Kowal, Bill Nichols and Rocky Robillard are all top-notchers in at least two sports.

Duford is probably the best all-round athlete in the University. Not only is he intercollegiate tennis champion, but he is a stand-out performer on the basketball and football teams.

Heron is well known to McGill fans as a good pickin' packer for V's Obeck in the fall and a bruising defenceman on the hockey squad during the winter. Hackett is another who does double duty, playing for the football and hockey outfits.

Sharpe, besides operating at centre for Obeck's gridiron crew, performs for Howie Ryan's cage quintet when hoop time rolls around.

Then there's Kowal, intercollegiate wrestling champ and a great guard on the McGill line.

Nichols is a handy man with the boxing gloves and also gives a good account of himself as an end on the "Big Red Machine."

Robillard, the diminutive quarterback of the Redmen, is quite adept at scoring goals for Dave Campbell's pucksters. Harry "Hotspur" Blewald, a fleet half-back, is also one of McGill's top

wrestlers.

And of course, you can't forget the athletes who hog the headlines in a particular sport. There are countless stars in this category. Men like Murray Hayes who is supreme in the local football realm, Reg Sinclair, the hockey brightlight, Adin Merrow, the swimming sensation who shatters record after record with his superb backstroke and Bud Fraser, Red cage favorite.

When you stop to consider the outstanding array of athletes here at McGill, it becomes hard to believe that so little has been achieved in the way of athletic glory. The list is a tremendous one. There are so many sport stars in the University that it would be futile to try and name them all. And it must be remembered that besides those on the various teams in the limelight, there are numerous students who choose to refrain from partaking in athletics although possessing much in the way of talent.

So the next time somebody starts raving about Western's Parry, Toronto's Bruce Cummings or Queen's Al Lenard, just refer him to some of McGill's best—Hayes, Sinclair, Duford and all the rest.

Redmen Face Blues;

Flushed with success after that stunning rout of the Champion Carabins Friday, the Redmen are now preparing for their final league game at Toronto this Friday. Campbell's Clan can finish the schedule in a tie for second place with Toronto should they beat the Blues at Varsity Arena.

If the Red and White clad pucksters show any semblance of the form they displayed against U. of M. in that Forum debacle, then Ace Bailey's Blues will have their hands full trying to halt the McGill speedsters.

AROUND THE CIRCUIT... Boston Dave Hackett had himself quite a time in the third period of the Carabin tussle. In that session he racked up five counters to exceed his previous total goal output. In fact by scoring three times in 48 seconds near the end of the game, he probably set an intercollegiate record.

CREDIT... The article on the School for Graduate Nurses carried in yesterday's issue was written for the Daily by Peggy Knowles. Credit for the pictures accompanying the story goes to the Associated Screen News.

N.F.C.U.S.

McGill N.F.C.U.S. requires men and women who are interested in advancing the work of this committee. Interested persons should leave a note at the Tuck Shop, addressed to Giles Trahan, Chairman of McGill N.F.C.U.S.

M.M. Five Drops Dawson 51-27 at Orlick Emporium

By JACK ABRAMS

The Dawson Seniors lost their chance for a play-off berth last night at Orlick Gym when they lost to Miss Montreal 51-27.

In losing the Dawsonites counted themselves out of the finals for had they won this game and the one they are going to play on Wednesday at the Currie Gym against the McGill Grads, they would have assured themselves of a play-off berth.

The first half started off rather slowly, but Miss Montreal soon took the initiative and soared ahead at about five minutes to a score of 12-5. Wilson stood out for the winners in the first frame as he sparked his team with six points and a total for the night of eight points.

The rest of the period went the same with the Miss Montreal aggregation controlling the backboards for the main part and repeatedly breaking through the somewhat anaemic Red and Blue defence to score. Standout of the Dawson team in the first half was lanky Lou Milburn who played fine defensive ball and hooked the hoop for five points in the period. By the intermission Miss Montreal led 26-11.

In the second half Bill Naves Red and Blue made their bid for

game supremacy when they staged a comeback in the early minutes and sustained it until about seven minutes to go. Led by Edwards and Milburn, Dawson displayed their first team co-ordination in the game as they tightened up the defence and directed the general attack against the fast-stepping Miss Montrealers.

Miss Montreal was able to keep ahead of the attack, however, and the closest that the Dawson men were able to come within eight points of the leaders, with 10 minutes remaining in the game.

After a time-out the Miss Montreal quintet seemed to get their bearings once more. They held the Dawson outfit to a low score and they themselves climbed up higher in the double figure bracket. From here on the MM quintet was never threatened seriously by Naves' boys and they finished the game on the long end of a 51-27 count.

High men for the night were MacLeod, Dudley and Wilson with eight points apiece for the winners, while Edwards tallied eight, followed by Milburn with seven for the losing Dawson quintet. Dawson's next game will be against the McGill Grads in Montreal Wednesday night.

Star Centre Holds Seven Point Edge Over Nearest Rival

Reggie Sinclair, virtually nailed down the intercollegiate scoring crown by racking up 10 points in the U. of M. debacle Friday night. Sinclair now has accumulated 33

points for the league lead in assists with 14. Therefore, by setting up one goal in Toronto, he would win the triple crown in hockey, that of leading in points, goals and assists.

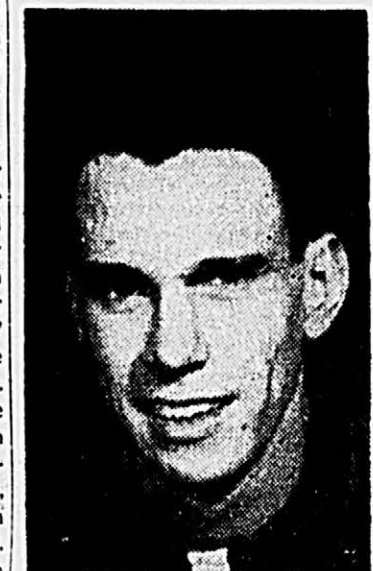
The lanky Red centre has proven beyond a doubt that he is the outstanding star of the league. Among his scoring records this year are:

1. Most points in one game—10 (against U. of M. at the Forum, Feb. 25th).
2. Most goals in one game—5 (against Queen's in Kingston, Feb. 16th). Dave Hackett also scored five goals in the U. of M. game Feb. 25th at the Forum to tie Reg. for this record. All of Hackett's goals came in the third period which gives Boston Dave another record.
3. Most assists in one game—7 (against U. of M. at the Forum, Feb. 25th).
4. Most assists in one period—5 (against U. of M. at the Forum, Feb. 25th).
5. Fastest point scoring—4 points in 2 minutes and 39 seconds (against U. of M. at the Forum, Feb. 25th).
6. Fastest playmaking—4 assists in 2 minutes and 39 seconds (against U. of M. at the Forum, Feb. 25th).
7. Most times scoring 2 goals in one game—4 (against Queen's 3 times and Toronto, once).
8. Most times getting at least two goals in one game—6 (against Queen's 4 times, U. of M. once and Toronto, once).

Sinclair's sensational scoring feats and great all-round play should bring him even more honours before the hockey loggers are closed for 1948-49. He is a sure bet to get the nod as all-star centre of the league and should be selected as the loop's most valuable player to his team.—BORNSTEIN.

The Scoring Leaders

	G.	A.	Pts.
Reg Sinclair, McGill	19	14	33
George Emblem, U. of M.	12	14	26
Andre Charest, U. of M.	11	13	24
Bill Spence, Varsity	10	13	23
Greg Giguere, U. of M.	8	14	22
Don Murray, Queen's	13	8	21
Bob Henry, Varsity	6	13	19
Roger Pinard, U. of M.	9	7	16
Cec Turcott, Varsity	8	8	16
Rocky Robillard, McGill	7	8	15
Bob Flynn, U. of M.	2	13	15
Al Day, U. of M.	9	5	14



REG. SINCLAIR

points, made up of 19 goals and 14 assists.

His closest rival is George Emblem of Les Carabins, who trails him by seven points, but since U. of M. has completed its schedule, Bill Spence of Varsity, 10 points behind Reg, is the only high scorer with a mathematical chance of overhauling the McGill star.

Sinclair is far ahead of the pack in goals as well, with 19 shots drilled into the cords. Don Murray of Queen's who is also through for the year, is second with 13. In this department only Spence retains a chance of overtaking Reg, and to do it, he will have to score 10 goals, while Sinclair goes scoreless next Friday in Toronto when the Redmen and the Blues close out the schedule in the battle for second place.

Reg is currently tied with Emblem and Giguere of Les Carabins.

... pulls leg muscle



CHARLIE LAFONTAINE, likeable little winger who connected for two goals Friday night against U. of M., pulled a leg muscle the following night in Quebec as McGill lost to Laval, 6-5, in a game played as part of Laval University's Winter Carnival.

Metrasmen Murdered

Western Mustangs, senior intercollegiate basketball champions, were trounced handily by University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., Saturday night to the tune of 79-45. The Mustangs have held the CIAU crown for the past four years and completed their schedule undefeated this season.

STAFF CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Desk Editors in the Sports Department will be held Wednesday, March 2, 1949, at 1:00 p.m. Sports Editor.

Legion Track Meet

McGill's mile relay team will have plenty of competition in the Canadian Legion's third annual Track Meet at the Forum next Monday night. Entered in this event are teams from Queen's Middlebury, a Toronto group, and the Montreal Track and Field Club.

Coach Van Wagner's men came second in the mile relay last year behind a strong Canadian International High School team. At least one member of the '49 winners will be running against the Redmen this year. Gordon Haight, inter-

collegiate half mile champion, will lead the Queen's team in the Legion Relay. Another probable in the event for the Gaels will be Becking runner up in the Collegiate mile at Toronto last fall.

The McGill relay team has not yet been chosen. Among the candidates are the four members of last year's team, Munroe, Swany, Spence and Robinson.

New men trying to break the team are Wagner, who has been showing well in recent meets, and Simmerman.

Sportively Speaking

by Barbara Watson



Miss Billie Dempsey, coach of the Aquamids, presented the Billie Dempsey Trophy to the winners, the girls of Palestre Nationale. McGill was in third place, the meet being on a total point basis. NDG were runners-up, and in fourth place were the MAAA girls.

The shoot... Last week the McGill co-eds shot against the Mount Royal Women's Rifle Club, who topped the meet with a score of 3-1. Connie Bulfinger, Pam Wiegand, Mary Rowlands, Lorna Hutchison, Mary James, Pam Thompson, Carolyn Box... these were the girls that aimed their rifles for the Red and White... Connie was the high scorer of the match with a total of 294... In the teams within the Fencing club, we find Team 2 leading, followed by Team 3, and then Team 1... Come Friday night a team will be shooting against the COTC Team.

Arrows flying... The Silver Arrow Tournament is being held this coming Friday... it will be held at the Rifle Range up in the Currie Gym... this will be the last meet of the year. There will be a practice round, and then the four tournament rounds will be shot... The Silver Arrow Trophy will be presented at the MWSAA banquet come March 22.

Last note... Before the skiing season is all finished with the melting of the snow and the pressure of exams... how about a few ski lessons... Gordon Row is up on Marquis Hill every week-end... that's at St. Sauveur... and he is giving lessons to McGill students at the special rate of two dollars for the day.

Terrific Skiing... That was the phrase most frequently heard around the campus yesterday as tanned faces greeted each other... there was spring skiing on the sunny slopes with corn snow... in other spots there was powder snow to ski on, and the people who really felt that they should take over the weather bureau were those who shouldered their skis in the pouring rain last Friday and were asked where their bathing suits were.

Dominions... Mont Tremblant was the scene of the big meet of the year... The French team really came out week-end as McGill's three-man

team took to the waterways... Joan Mingie did the solo tricks, while Carolyn Box and Barbara Watson did the synchronized swimming... Joan picked tricks out of the hat and performed what is termed a dolphin and then had to scull with both her feet up in the air. The results of this meet were very close... Irene Martzell of NDG took a half-point lead over Nationale's Marcelle Gaudet and Marjorie Bradshaw Cochand, this year's Gale Trophy champion, swimming for the MAAA. Joan was not far behind.

In the synchronized duet the Nationale girls placed first, Carol and Barbara took third place after the NDK pair, swimming to ballet music by Faust... an encouraging word by one of the officials was that this routine had the best idea

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NOTICE TO STUDENTS

GRADUATING IN SCIENCE IN 1949

All students, men and women, who expect to graduate with B.Sc. degrees in 1949, should fill in the Bureau of Technical Personnel questionnaire as soon as possible.

These forms are available in the Registrar's Office, Dawson Hall.

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